

NATIONAL NOMINATION!!
FOR NEXT PRESIDENT,
Martin Van Buren,
OF NEW YORK.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
Richard M. Johnson,
OF KENTUCKY.

They cannot be blinded as to the mad policy pursued by those holding offices under their city charter—they cannot be ignorant of the almost unlimited power these gentlemen are grasping at and exercising.—They recollect, that under their Trustee Laws, their taxes amounted only to about six thousand dollars, and that then they always had a full Treasury. They inquire what is the amount of Taxes now? And the answer is SEVENTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS, and an empty *Treasury!!!* The natural inquiry is, what have these city officers done with the people's money? The answer is, those official negroes must be fed, Tom, Dick, and Harry, cannot spend their time in devising ways and means to fill their own coffers without being amply paid. It would seem then that they will have money, *honestly if they can*, but they will have.

Mr. Printer, these city officers had better become wise—had better return to sober reason—had better recollect that they are but men, and that they have to do with men who know their rights, and will not suffer them to be trampled upon.

SOBER REASON.

Mr. Editor—Havi^g hastily perused over an article in the Reporter, I was not a little surprised at seeing some remarks on an article I had read in Saturday's Gazette. That editor appears to be in a *flurry*, but on reflection I discover, that his *distress* arises out of the fact, that his *craft* is *assailed indirectly to be sure* by the petitioners for a repeal of the charter. He speaks of the community, but he did not tell the community that he and his brother were both *pap-suckers* on the noble city charter that he so highly extol^s; *one city pinter*, the other City Marshall—and salaries and perquisites worth from one to two or three thousand dollars. is a desideratum not to be grinned at—at least as he says that the petitioners, who pay but one or two of the \$13000, out of which they are fed, and though we say this is untrue, and he must know it. We would ask this sage *pap-suck*ing editor, what proportion of the \$13000 he and his brother officers pay, and then what of it is paid by the mayor, city judge, president of council and councilmen too?—*e* Mr. Editor pay all the taxes assessed upon us, and this is but one instance of the oppression of the charter drag-chain which you so vauntingly charge us to produce; we could multiply hundreds—we could name cases where several charges have been made for warrants where but one warrant was issued—we could name cases where men have been arrested and tried without a warrant, and then committed to jail and the work-house without a *capias profine*, as they call their process, and then multiply other facts that would make an officer of the Spanish Inquisition blush. The Editor seems to intimate too, that we the subscribers to the petition are afraid to leave it to the people; in this he is also and woefully mistaken. It is to the people that we have appealed and will again appeal in August, when perhaps another of the brothers may be afflicted. The charter we reiterate is oppressive and must and shall be repealed.

Mr. Editor:--It seems that our Representative from the City has kindly waived the claim of the City to a separate representation. We would like to know what authority he had to waive that City right. He appears too, to have waived the

In behalf of these suggestions I cannot forbear repeating the wise precepts of one whose counsels cannot be forgotten: "The United States ought not

the order of human events, they will forever keep at a distance those painful appeals to arms with which the history of every other other nation abounds.—There is a rank due to the United States

gesty's Government, that if the two parties would agree to refer to the British Government, the settlement of the point at issue between them, and to abide by the opinion which that Government might, after due consideration, communicate to the two parties thereupon, means might be found to satisfy the honor of each, without incurring those great and manifold evils, which a rupture be-

which beset a wilderness, trod only by savages—if they had had been situated in the heart of an inhabited region, and accessible to the comforts and necessities of life—if the government had been deriving an actual revenue, and if it could have realised a capital from the sale of them—then we admit that the donations would have been unexampled in the history of individual or national lib-

They prove false to demonstrate that the Mexicans are wholly incapable of self government, and that, on that principle we are bound by the first law of nature—self-preservation—to dissolve all connexion, and take care of ourselves.

FOUND,
A WEEK or two since on the Rail Road, a pair of **GOLD SPECTACLES**, which the owner can have by describing them and paying for this advertisement. Call on
DAVID GLASS,
5 miles from Lex. Leestown Road to Frankfort.

made, produce at the rate of thirty or forty bushels an acre. It should be sown as early in the spring as the ground can be worked, and when ripe, reaped and laid in bands, and two or three days sun will dry it sufficiently for thrashing.— This should be done on a sheet laid on some plank or on a thick mat of grass. Care must be taken to sift the trash out before it is put into the wind, or it will carry the seed away. When well cleaned and dried, it will meet with ready sale at about \$3 a bushel, by applying to

N. BURROWES.

Lex. Feb. 20 1836. 7 N.

LEXINGTON.

SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1836.

"A Citizen of Fayette County," was received too late for this day's paper.—We shall endeavor to insert it in our next, and would be glad of an interview with the author.

It is stated that the Spanish Cortes have decreed the acknowledgment of the independence of Spanish America.

A general illumination of Cincinnati was given notice through the papers, on account of the passing of the Rail Road Bill, by the Kentucky Legislature.

The Legislature adjourned on Tuesday last, after a laborious session of nine weeks and two days, during which they passed 474 acts.

It is stated in a letter from New York, that thirty or forty thousand bushels of wheat have been shipped from Liverpool and London for this country.

By a recent fire in New York, a very large and valuable building, used by the Methodists as a book establishment, was destroyed.

Judge Clarke has been fixed upon as candidate for Governor by the Whigs, and Mr. C. A. Wickliffe for Lieutenant Governor.

Erratum.—The letter from Gen. John M. McCalla, published in the Gazette of the 13th, is stated to be in answer to an invitation from Flatrock, Morgan county, when it should have been Bourbon county.

CITY CHARTER AGAIN.

We feel that we owe some apology to our readers at a distance, for bestowing an attention on this subject that may seem disproportioned; but when they consider that the weal or woe of our fellow-citizens is depending in no small degree upon the final adjustment of the question, we also feel confident that they will appreciate our motives in again adverting to it.

A friend has furnished us with the Town treasurer's account with the Trustees of Lexington for the year 1831, by which it appears that the whole amount of receipts for the year was \$7,557 53, to-wit:

Total town levy for 1831, 6,520 37
Rents, licenses, &c. 826 14
Fines, 500 24
Collected from delinquents of former years, 101 78

The settlement is signed by Alvan Stephens and John Norton, as the committee.

Another friend has drawn out a comparative view of the situation of the Town and of the City, to which we invite the attention of our city readers.

The four mammoth which issue weekly in this city, are enough to confound one weakly little weekly; because they keep their readers in the dark, respecting the abominable amendment to the charter. Neither of those papers have yet published the law, nor do we expect they ever will. The citizens will be required to vote blind-fold whether they are in favor or against the city charter. They will not be told by the quondam friends, (the Observer and Intelligencer) that the Mayor, elected for one year by the citizens, is made, by law, a Mayor for life, with a salary, to be paid out of the public treasury, but the amount to be placed there by the city. They will not be told, by either of the said quondams, that a councilman elected, simply as such, is by legislation, made the chief executive officer of the city.

We beg pardon of the Intelligencer, which promises, that in their own time, they will give the information; but we much suspect that time will be when Mr. Clay shall make the exposition against Mr. Adams, relative to the Ghent treaty.

We, however, feel some gratification at the announcement of the Intelligencer, that the changes in the charter were sufficiently known to the citizens; because the Gazette was the only channel thro' which that knowledge could have been obtained.

The only argument we have heard advanced in favor of one part of the late amendment to the city charter—(the section which prohibits the council from granting a license for a coffee-house, victualling house, or a house for retailing spirituous liquors, unless upon the payment of a sum not less than \$100)—is, that the number of houses for retailing spirits would thereby be greatly reduced. Now, what is the fact? Is there one retailer of spirits less than previous to the passage of the law? We think

not. But how many houses pay this \$100 for a license? SIX ONLY, as we are informed, and believe! whilst thirteen others are licensed to keep Taverns, and pay only twenty dollars for a license. Thus, six individuals pay into the city treasury six hundred dollars, whilst thirteen others, keeping similar houses, but who for the saving of \$80 each, by calling them by a different name, pay only two hundred and sixty dollars!

"Never was property so high," says the Observer. We admit it—Wood \$5 or \$8, Bacon 12 1/2 cents, Beef 6 1/2 cents, and other articles of marketing in about the same proportion; but we can point him to real estates, in the city and adjacent thereto, which can now be bought for one half they have formerly sold for.

"Never was labor more in demand, or commanded a higher reward?" We say never. Many of those who were here, ready to be employed under the town laws, have been required to perform so much labor in the work-house, under the city laws, that they have taken their departure for more hospitable climes.

"Never was there such good order in the city!" Save the mark! Did the Editors of the Observer shut their eyes and ears about Christmas? We ask the oldest citizens if ever, since Lexington was Lexington, such disorder was ever known to prevail? During the last snow, what was the order in your streets? From dark till daylight, one continued scene of noise and disorder. Note.—Since Lexington was a city, on a certain occasion, every individual who had a seat in a particular sleigh, was called on to testify against his neighbor—against one, no proof could be had that he made a noise—all the others were fined three dollars each, for making a noise in the streets, and he was fined one dollar for being in bad company.

"In fine, the whole city is prosperous in every thing, and that prosperity is mainly attributable to the beneficial influence of the charter." In what particular has the beneficial influence of the charter been extended? Was it in one individual having to pay \$3 53 cents, when the whole of the debt sued for and recovered was only 12 1/2 cents? Was it in inflicting three fines of ten dollars each on a poor turnpike, for having been cheated to drink in his beer a portion of the tincture of Cantharides, which caused him to behave somewhat amiss in the city, and is it to be found in the exercise of a tyrannical power of sending to your city penitentiary, the poor man, whose whole offence may have been that he did not attend punctually in the Mayor's court as a witness or juror; because he could not pay his fine and costs?

The charter authorizes the clerk and marshal to tax the same costs in the city court, which are paid in the circuit court. The consequences which might have been foreseen, have followed. Enormous comparative expense attends the litigation in the city court, and every vindictive, little mind, finds an ample opportunity to wreak his malice, by bringing his suits for petty debts in that court.—By reference to its execution book, ample evidence will appear. Many cases exist of two or three dollar claims collected with an additional burden of four or five dollars costs, and in all civil cases for petty sums under fifty dollars, the same costs as would be required in the collection of thousands in the circuit courts. Are these things right? Is there no good ground of complaint? Is it all mere groundless accusation?

A large portion, we believe a majority of the citizens, ask for reasonable amendments in the charter, or a total repeal. By the secret management of the office holders, amendments of the most radical character were obtained, without the knowledge or approbation of the citizens. The people now call for amendments. Shall they be made? We call upon the citizens to examine—to resolve—to act.

THE WHIGS UNITED.

Judge Clarke is now the only Whig candidate for Governor of Kentucky.—This consummation of the wishes of the whigs has been obtained, if we may believe the Observer, by "the magnanimous conduct of James T. Morehead, in withdrawing his name from the list of candidates for Governor." Now, we happened to be in Frankfort about the time Mr. Morehead's magnanimity was brought to bear on him, and we have no hesitation in stating that a whig legislative caucus was the magnanimous lever that hoisted Mr. Morehead from the candidacy. It was ascertained that Mr. M. in his message as acting Governor, at the

commencement of the legislative session, gave his views of the policy which ought to be pursued in Kentucky—that he did not travel beyond his legitimate limits to assail the general government, or the President of the United States. Hence the patent whigs became dissatisfied with Mr. Morehead, and determined to substitute some one less scrupulous on that subject. Charles A. Wickliffe, Esq. was at the same time nominated as Lieutenant Governor. If the whigs are satisfied with their candidates we have no right to complain.

Before it was absolutely known that the charter of the Mammoth United States Bank had passed the Pennsylvania legislature, a petition, signed by 7 or 800 persons, was presented to the House of Representatives of Kentucky, praying that a branch should be located in Louisville. The petition was referred to a select committee, who reported it inexpedient at this time, to grant the prayer of the petition.

The reference of the petition was ably opposed in the house, by Mr. Davis of Bourbon, and most of the administration members, and warmly sustained by many of the opposition members. One gentleman in his zeal, declared that if a petition was offered for a dissolution of the government, he would not treat it so disrespectfully as to refuse a reference. We confess, we heard the declaration with astonishment, but we did not learn the name of the member.

At a law commencement of Transylvania University, on the 29th of February, the degree of Bachelor of Laws was conferred on James F. Buckner, of Hopkinsville, Ky., Samuel Scott, of Jessamine county, Ky., Robert Leachman, of Gallatin county, Ky., Joseph N. Burras, of Kent county, Michigan Territory, Horace F. Blanchard, of Lexington, Ky., John S. Finley, of Georgetown, Ky., John B. Huston, of Bloomfield, Ky., Jacob R. Metcalf, of Nicholas county, Ky., Henry H. Martin, of Shelby county, Ky., Thomas J. Robinson, of Richmond, Ky., David M. Woodson, of Carrollton, Ill., Duval P. Cooke, of Bowlinggreen, Ky., John Draffen, of Lawrenceburg, Ky., Walter Chiles, of Mt. Sterling, Ky., and Benjamin Tompkins, of Fayette county, Ky. The exercises were very interesting, and highly creditable to the young graduates.

From our Correspondent, dated

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23, 1836.

The President sent into the Senate to-day, (the House did not sit) a Message announcing that the King of the French, had notified the British Ministry, there being no other mode of communication just now, of his entire satisfaction with the explanations of the December message of President Jackson,—and of his readiness to pay immediately the first instalment of the indemnity, with the interest. Mr. Clay was not satisfied with this honorable triumph of our government.

A COMPARATIVE VIEW

Of the income and expenditures of Lexington during the years 1831 and 1835, the first being her last year as a Town; the second, the fourth year under the Charter.

Look at this Picture! And then on this!

1831.	INCOME.	1835.
Sal. on hand, \$367 71	Night, 2000 00	
Shoes, 149 00	Shoes, 205 00	
Fines, &c. 128 47	Fines, &c. 1408 04	
City School, 278 47	Licenses, 1203 39	
Taxes & rents, 7544 73	Taxes & rents, 14951 92	
Loans, 750 00	Loans unknown	
From Co. Court, 154 24		
		\$17,771 35
		\$9190 67

EXPENDITURE.	
Day Watch, Night Watch, \$1527 35	
Market Masters, Mayor, Marshal, Day Watch, Clerk, 2265 88	
City School, 312 53	
Doctors bills, 121 28	
City School, 278 47	
Constable's fees, 15 32	
Trans University, 297 86	
Loan to poor, 171 43	
Fine returned, 3 00	
Celebration, 33 65	
Incidents, 41 53	
Town Clock, 51 00	
Loans repaid, 1306 59	
Rational stock, 750 00	
Streets—repairs, 534 93	
Building, 236 42	
Repairs on, 204 61	
Property, 31 50	
N Exp. 1831, \$6887 60	
Sal. on hand, 2303 07	
	\$9190 67

At a meeting of the republican citizens of Estill county, at the house of Joshua Mize, in the town of Irvine, on Monday the 15th February, 1836, on the motion of Col. J. G. Bory,

Samuel Wheeler was called to the chair and A. W. Quinn appointed Secretary—and after the meeting was organized, and the object of the meeting being explained by a short and appropriate speech by Samuel Wheeler, the chair appointed the following persons to draft a preamble and resolutions:

A. W. Quinn, Col. John G. Bory, Samuel Wheeler and Jameson Arvine—who, after a short consultation, made the following report:

Whereas, we have seen a publication in the newspapers, signed by the central committee at Frankfort, proposing a Democratic Convention, to be held there on the 22d inst. inviting all the democratic party in the different counties in the state, who deem it expedient to send delegates to said convention; Therefore,

Resolved, That this meeting approve of said convention to be held at Frankfort for the purpose of nominating suitable persons to run for Governor and Lieutenant Governor for this commonwealth, and also to nominate electors, to vote for President and Vice President of the United States, to succeed our present venerable chief magistrate.

Resolved, That this meeting approve of the nomination of the Baltimore Convention, held in May last, designating Martin Van Buren, of the state of New York, as a suitable person to be run for President, and Col. R. M. Johnson, of Kentucky, as a suitable person to be run for Vice President, on behalf of the democratic party of the United States, and that we will use all honorable means to promote their election to said stations.

Resolved, That we approve of the message of our venerable chief magistrate, concerning our relations with France.

Resolved, That we disapprove of Mr. Clay's views on the subject of what is called his land bill, believing that there is at present a greater demand for the surplus treasure of the nation to be otherwise appropriated.

Resolved, That the following gentlemen be appointed delegates to attend said convention:

Col. John G. Boyd, Capt. A. W. Quinn, Maj. Isaac Mize, Capt. J. D. Crawford, Moses M. Price, Esq., Thos. B. Wiseman, Dr. E. McCreery, Isaac Thomsburg, Samuel Wheeler, Esq., P. B. Mason, Robert Arberry, Samuel Kelley, jr., Samuel West, R. L. Crawford, Capt. Jesse Benton, Jameson Arvine, John Smith, Robert Riddell, jr., M. L. Crawford, jr., Isaac Wiseman, Jacob Wiseman, J. W. Moore, Major Elmore, Andrew Olds and Thos. Brewer.

Resolved, That the foregoing proceedings be published in the Kentucky Gazette, and request that they may be also published in the Frankfort Argus.

SAMUEL WHEELER, Ch'm.

A. W. QUINN, Sec'y.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR,

By and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate.

William Owsley, President of the Board of Internal Improvement, John L. Hickman, Samuel Daviess, and Jas. R. Ski es, Members of the Board.

James Pryor, to be Judge of the 4th Judicial District, in the room of Thomas P. Wilson, resigned.

Franklin Ballanger, to be Judge of the 15th Judicial District, in the place of Joseph Eve, resigned.

Austin P. Cox, to be Secretary of State in the room of William Owsley, resigned.

George Keats, Robert J. Ward, Anger-cou Gray, to be Directors of the Bank of Kentucky.—Commonwealth.

"HIGHLY IMPORTANT."

The New York Evening Star of Saturday, furnishes the following highly interesting information, received by the St. Andrew, which left on the 8th ult.

"LATE FROM ENGLAND."

"Our differences with France settled."

It gives us more than ordinary pleasure to inform our readers, and the country at large, that France has consented to pay the first instalment on the Indemnity Treaty without recurrence to the mediation, and that all our differences with our ancient ally and friend are now happily terminated, and nothing is left, in any shape, to effect our commercial intercourse, or mar those good feelings which should ever exist between two nations endeared by so many early and valuable recollections. To our French friends in particular, who were exceedingly desirous of peace, and who have gone with us in our earnest efforts to see it promoted by every honorable means, we offer our sincere congratulations.

A special messenger, from the St. Andrew, has proceeded to Washington with the intelligence.

Extract of a letter from N. M. Rothschild, dated London, January 6th, to Messrs. J. L. & S. Joseph & Co., of New York:

"The message of your President has produced at Paris as favorable an effect as could be desired upon the question with which France has been at variance with your Government, and I am happy to inform you that the French Government is now prepared to make the payment, on account of the indemnity, as soon as applied for. All kinds of stocks and American securities will experience the benefits of this result."

Extract from Baron de Rothschild's Letter, dated Paris, 7th January, addressed to Messrs. J. L. & S. Joseph & Co. of New York.

"We felt much obliged for your kind attention in sending us the message, and have the greatest pleasure in announcing to you that that document, so admirable for the considerate, dignified and conciliating manner in which it presents the facts bearing on the points about which so much anxiety was felt on all sides, has produced here the most favorable sensation in every quarter, raised the scruples of this Government, and determined them to inform yours, through the English Cabinet, that they

are ready to fulfil the financial as well as the other clauses of the treaty without delay. We expect soon to receive the instalments due, and have no doubt that this happy result will be received by the American nation with as much joy as it has created generally here."

The British Parliament was to meet on the 4th of February.

"M. Dupin was elected President of the Chamber of Deputies, by a vote of 164, there being 278 members present."

The Globe of Monday says: "By the packet just arrived at New York, much public and private information, has been received in relation to our affairs with France. It is quite certain, that France will pay the instalments on the Indemnity now due, on the President's annual message, without waiting for the acceptance of the mediation by England on the part of the U. S. as."

The National Intelligencer of Tuesday says: "Information is said to have been received by the Administration, that the King of the French has signified his readiness to direct the payment of the instalments due under the Treaty of July 4, 1831, without waiting for the result of the Mediation, considering the provisions of the act of the Chambers satisfied by the terms of the Annual Message of the President to Congress. Concurrent information, through the medium of Letters, received by commercial men in our cities from the house of Biron Rothschild in London, make it certain that the Government of France had notified that of England that it was now ready to fulfil all the conditions of the Treaty without further delay."

Some persons who have just returned from the army, bring report that, on the 26th ult., there was an engagement, between a detachment of three hundred of our troops, and about the same number of centralists; and notwithstanding the latter had a decided advantage in their position, being sheltered by timber, they were compelled to retreat the fort, with considerable loss. The colonial troops pursued them, until they were fired upon from the fort, when they were ordered to retreat. A gentleman who says he was in the engagement, states that he saw ten dead bodies, remaining upon the ground after the battle. On our side, no loss.—Texas Telegraph.

MARRIED.—On the 25th inst. by the Rev. N. H. Hall, Mr. JOSEPH T. SUTTON, of this city, to Miss NANCY JANE EDWARDS, of this county.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. JAMES FERGUSON to Miss MARTHA ANN VAUGHAN, both of this county.

On the same day, by Elder T. M. Allen, Mr. CARROLL ROY to Miss MALINDA MCCLAIN, daughter of Mr. Eljah McClain, all of this county.

DIED.—In Georgetown, on Friday of last week, Mr. MICHAEL GODDARD, Sen. about 55 years of age, highly respected and esteemed by his neighbors and acquaintances.

In Georgetown, yesterday morning, of consumption, Mr. FIELDING E. DICKEY, about 35 years of age.

In this city yesterday morning, of consumption, RICHARD A. CURD, Esq., — years of age.

NORTHERN BANK KENTUCKY.

The fourth instalment of \$10 on each share, became due on the 27th ultimo.

Lexington, March 5th 1836.—9-3

TO THE PUBLIC.

THERE will be a meeting of those wishing to procure LOTS in the New Presbyterian Burying Ground, on Limestone street, held at the Methodist church session room, on Monday next, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

All persons wishing to procure lots are respectfully invited to attend.

March 4, 1836.

TO JOURNEMEN PRINTERS.

ONE or two steady, industrious Journeymen Printers will meet with constant employment, if immediate application is made at this Office.

Lexington, March 5—9-1f

ONE OR TWO APPRENTICES.

TO learn the Art of Printing, will be taken—boys between the ages of 14 and 16 would be preferred.

Lexington, March 5—9-1f

MONEY FOUND.

A SMALL BANK BILL was found about two weeks since, near the University, which the owner can have by applying at this Office, describing the same, and paying for this advertisement.

Lexington, March 5, 1836—9-3f

MAYES & BLANCHARD.

JUDGE MAYES & HORACE F. BLANCHARD, having associated themselves in the practice of the LAW, in the Fayette Circuit Court, will attend to all business entrusted to their care with zeal and promptitude.

Lexington, March 4, 1836—9-1f

NOTICE.

I AM authorised to say that the Steam Boat ARGO, Captain Armstrong, Master, will start from Louisville on or about the 15th of the present month, notwithstanding former advertisements, to proceed up the Kentucky river, as far practicable, say the Three Forks. Merchants or others at Winchester, Richmond, Mt. Sterling, Irvine, &c., would find it their interest to avail themselves of the opportunity that will be thus offered them, for a cheap conveyance of their goods. Persons having freight at any of the landings, on her return, will also have a favorable opportunity of having it conveyed to Frankfort or Louisville. A signal gun will be fired at each landing.

FRANCIS F. JACKSON.

March 2, 1836.—9-15M

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, on the premises, on Friday the 8th day of April, 1836, at 11 o'clock, a. m., the city property purchased of R. Higgins, Esq. situated on Maincross street, between the lots of Frederick Norwood and the heirs of Moses Hall, dec'd. laid out into beautiful building lots.

The plan of the lots may be seen with the City Clerk, and will be exhibited on the premises on the day of sale.

Texas.—The lots will be sold on a credit of 6 and 12 months, the purchaser giving negotiable notes with good and approved security. Possession delivered on the day of sale.

M. C. JOHNSON, J. B. JOHNSON, JACOB ASHTON, Committee.

Feb. 20, 1836.—9-1f

CITY PROPERTY TO LEASE

AT GROUND RENT. THE City Property on each side the Watch-house, will be leased for ninety-nine years with a clause of perpetual renewal, on Friday, the 8th day of April, 1836, at 10 o'clock, a. m., at public auction, for ground rent, payable semi-annually. Brick buildings of not less than two stories high, will be required to be erected on the premises, and the punctual payment of the rent secured by the usual claims of forfeiture. The property will be divided into lots suitable for business houses.

The situation is admirably adapted to every species of business, but especially to the larger or wholesale line.

M. C. JOHNSON, J. B. JOHNSON, JACOB ASHTON, Committee.

Feb. 20, 1836.—9-1f

CITY PROPERTY ON MAIN STREET.

THE President and Council of the City of Lexington, will receive and consider sealed proposals for leasing, at perpetual ground rent, or purchasing, the City Property on Main street, extending back to Hater street. The property will be divided into five fronts on Main street, of 20 feet 6 inches each, and as many on Hater street, and each running back 110 feet. Proposals may be for any number of these lots, extending through from street to street or only going back half way, as may suit the bidder. The proposals must be left with the Clerk of the City by the 15th day of March next.

M. C. JOHNSON, J. B. JOHNSON, JACOB ASHTON, Committee.

Feb. 20, 1836.—9-1f

FIRE BUCKETS!

At a meeting of the President and Council of the City of Lexington, Feb. 16, 1836,

Resolved, That the President of the Council advertise in the several newspapers in the city, until the 1st day of May next, that the citizens of the city will be required, to comply with the city ordinances, in furnishing their houses with Fire Buckets, by the first day of May next.

Resolved, That on the 1st day of May next, the Marshal and Day Watchman of the city shall commence visiting every house in the city, and make a return to the President of the Council, as early as possible, of the number of Fire Buckets which belong to each house in the city, which return shall be made from their own knowledge and from actual examination of the Buckets.

THOS. P. HART, Presd. A copy—H. I. BODLEY, Clk. 9-1st May

DENTISTRY.

DR. HARRIS, DENTIST, informs the citizens of Lexington, that he has returned to the City, and may be found at the PHENIX HOTEL, (Room No. 6) where he will be happy to receive the calls of such as may desire his professional services. He will remain in the city for a few weeks only.

March 4, 1836.—9-1f

BLACKSMITHING.

SIMON SEY

INFORMS the citizens of Lexington and vicinity, that he has purchased the entire stock, &c., of Mr. John R. Shaw, and will continue the above business at the old stand, on Short street opposite O. Keen, Esq., where he will be happy to wait on all who will give him a call.

March 5, 1836.—9-1f

MAMMOTH WARRIOR.

I HAVE now sold Warrior, I beg leave to caution the public against false rumors, in relation to him, during the year. If any change takes place in his health, or abilities, (which have never been defective in his life,) I will notify the public through the newspapers forthwith. He will remain during the present season, at his old stand, near Winchester. The price will be \$35 the season, or \$52 to insure Jennets. Pasturage gratis.

WARRIOR is the largest Jack, (full 15 hands high, and equally large in over,) and has proved himself to be the surest and best breeder now known in the world. His colts have more than justified public expectation, not only in size, but in form.

I sold a lot of his mule colts, at weaning time, last fall, to Col. Wm. Myers, of Garrard County for \$110 each, cash in hand, and others at the same price. No one of his Jack colts now one year old, can be bought for \$300. The sum of \$1500 has been offered for either of two, and \$1000 for several others. Does not this justify the price at which Warrior stands?

P. B. HOCADAY.

Winchester, Feb. 20, 1836.—9-1f

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold or rented, at public auction, on the 9th of March next, on the premises, the beautiful FARM upon which the subscriber resides, in Fayette County. This Farm is situated about three quarters of a mile from the limits of the city of Lexington, on the Tate's Creek road, opposite the residence of the Hon. H. Clay. It contains Fifty Acres of first rate land; has a well planned and well built BRICK HOUSE, with

This image shows a vertical strip of aged, yellowed parchment or paper. It exhibits significant wear, including a large, dark, irregular tear or hole running down the center. The edges are frayed and the surface is textured with various stains and discolorations. The overall appearance is that of an old, damaged document fragment.